

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1915

Better a man without riches than
riches without a man.
—Alfred Tennyson.

Deportations from Clifton

According to a dispatch from Clifton on Monday night, a representative of an El Paso newspaper had been deported from that camp because some of the strike leaders believed that his paper had treated the strikers unfairly in its accounts of the industrial troubles there during the last six weeks. The representative was not the writer of the objectionable articles. He was only a solicitor of subscriptions. But that has nothing to do with the matter. The remarkable thing is that one private citizen or group of private citizens may deport any man from a town without attracting the unfavorable attention of the authorities.

In the heat of the strike, while public feeling was running high at Clifton, where the sentiment was strongly in favor of the strikers, several persons friendly to the mining companies and others who had spoken against the Western Federation or who had refused to join it were expelled from the camp. While such high-handed acts were inexcusable, amid the general disorder they passed without comment. They were regarded as not unnatural incidents of the strike.

But now, we have been informed by the friends of the strikers that order prevails at Clifton and has prevailed for some time; that the strike leaders realize that it is to their interest to preserve order. Yet the constitutional right of a peaceful citizen to go or be where his legitimate business calls him in a public place is suspended.

There is a still more serious phase of the matter, affecting not merely the town of Clifton, but the government of Arizona. A strong force of the National Guard is in the strike zone and has been there for many weeks. It has never been claimed by the strikers, who take to themselves credit for whatever degree of order has been preserved there, that the National Guard has been of any service at all in that direction. The mine owners do not credit the Guard with having contributed in any measure to good order at Clifton, but they say, on the other hand that the officers and members of the Guard have steadily fraternized with the strikers and that the presence of the guard has been an encouragement of the strike. We do not know that it is claimed by the guardsmen that they have had a salutary effect or any effect at all at Clifton.

But if these deportations are allowed to take place under the very noses of the officers of the Guard, its presence is certainly without effect so far as concerns the preservation of order. More than a hundred men have been kept at Clifton for weeks at great expense to the taxpayers of the state. If the Guard is not clothed with power by the governor to prevent such outrages upon the rights of citizens, the Guard cannot be brought away too quickly, that this great expense may be stopped and that officers and men may resume useful occupations.

A Pacifist Governor

We are surprised that so wise a man as Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas should oppose national preparedness, and we are still more greatly surprised that he should characterize, as he did on Monday night, the sentiment in favor of national defense as "wild hysteria," or that he should see as a result of the carrying out of a national defense program a South American coalition against "the dreaded and hated United States which will bring about a conflagration such as we are now seeing as a result of the same policy in Europe."

But for the Associated Press dispatch relating to the speech of Governor Capper, we would not have quite understood the following editorial from Capper's Weekly, one of several weekly and daily newspapers owned and controlled by the governor:

We were not behind Europe in naval and military expenditures a year ago.

Just before Europe's war broke out, our navy appropriations for 1914, were \$129,893,614.

Germany's for the same year, anticipating war as German statesmen then were, were \$111,700,000.

In other words, the United States was at that time spending nearly 20 per cent. more for its navy than was Germany.

Our naval expense that year was greater than that of any nation of the globe. Great Britain excepted.

If, then, with our formidable advantage of situation, such naval outlays have not placed us in a condition of defense some explanation of the incredible fact is due the country. However, the truth is that our defenses are ample.

Yet the administration is now proposing an increase of 50 per cent. in these expenditures.

While the United States army is small, we have not been so far behind European powers in military expense.

In 1914, when all the powers were rapidly being swept into war, Germany's army budget was \$183,000,000, that of France \$191,431,580, and that of the United States \$172,884,122.

Our army budget was twice that of Austria and virtually equal with that of France and Germany.

Yet it is now proposed to increase the army budget, in time of peace, more than 75 per cent. at a stroke, and the standing army 500 per cent.

In explanation of a peace budget exceeding by

far that of the most military power abroad, it is stated that, man for man, our army and navy cost more than any other.

What is to become of the new munitions factories? Will they be reconverted after foreign war orders give out to their former peaceable uses? The big Washington militarist budgets seem to be the answer.

Jingoism is in the saddle and militarism is rapidly getting where it will be a power to reckon with as it never has been in the United States.

Why President Wilson yields to the militaristic hysteria is a mystery. Is it politics?

Valid objection may be made to the expenditures of the vast sums which some of the advocates of national defense demand. Friends of preparedness should insist upon the safeguarding of the appropriations for the navy and the army. The Republican for months has called attention to the great waste of such appropriations and the little results we have had to show for them in comparison with the results produced by the budgets of European nations. But at the same time The Republican has yielded to none in its appreciation of the need that the country be prepared for war. We have thought that appropriations not greatly in excess of those that have been made annually for the last four years would be sufficient for the creation of a larger army and navy and that we should not make appropriations for the larger bank balances of munition makers and arms and armor manufacturers.

But whatever sum may be needed to give us a first class navy and a capable army should be set aside by congress for that purpose. Such appropriations are insurance premiums that the country cannot afford not to pay.

A Vanished Labor Law

It was so evident from the beginning that the eighty per cent. law would not stand the test of the courts that those who would apparently have been most seriously affected by it next to those aliens who would have been thrown out of employment, made little effort to defeat it and no effort at all to secure its annulment. We mean to say that the great employing companies were not concerned and had felt little concern while the measure was pending before the people. They were aware that the act would be invalid. The vital principle had been declared invalid, time and again. About the only class seriously agitated were small mine owners or those who had property to sell and feared that the law would have the effect of discouraging capital. That was a matter of no concern to the railroad and mining corporations. They could get all the capital they needed.

The test of the law was not precipitated by the large employers, and apparently they took not the slightest interest in the litigation inaugurated by a cook in a restaurant to have his right as an alien, to whom certain rights had been granted him by treaty established again, as similar rights had been established before in one court or another.

Nor were the employers concerned at the enactment of the anti-blacklist law. They felt that that could be easily knocked out when the moment came to administer the stroke. We suspect that they felt some satisfaction at the enactment of the law. It forced upon them the making of contracts with employees outside the state, a thing that the great mining companies, the railroads and telegraph companies could easily do, and in many cases it was done to the disadvantage of Arizona men and women who wanted and needed employment. For months after the law became effective, and perhaps yet, at least two Phoenix companies made all their arrangements in California for the employment of much help as they required.

It was doubtless the purpose of the employers to leave the laws on the books until the need of removing them should become urgent; to let the people who had adopted them with the object of penalizing employing corporations feel the real effect of what they had accomplished.

The eighty per cent. law was one of the bugaboos which it was thought frightened labor from the state. Now that it has been disposed of, now that the ghost has been effectually laid, those who entertained a groundless fear should feel reassured.

RAILROADS BUSY HAULING COAL

(Girard, in Philadelphia Public Ledger)
"Fine day," I remarked to my friend, the Coal Baron. "Yes," he answered, "just 200 per cent. better than those hot times the week before last."

Coal barons, you know, usually figure from the pocketbook out, so I knew he referred to his own business.

"That little crispness, that suggestion of frost, has made our coal sales quadruple. Frost is white, but it acts like a red flag to warm consumers of fuel that they had better stock up."

His mines are about three hundred miles from Philadelphia, and he astonished me by saying that a freight car did not on the average make more than two round trips from the mines to tidewater in one month.

It is probable that 10,000,000 tons of American coal are in transit and moving toward a market all the time. That gives you a dim notion of what modern transportation means to the people and why the first suggestion of coming snow and ice and frozen tracks and delayed trains spurs into action big fuel consumers, and so warms the heart of the coal barons.

AMERICA HAS ITS ADVANTAGES

An Iowa by the name of John Sipes discourses as follows in the Des Moines Register:

"I would rather be a Hawkeye at long distance from the carnage, on my little farm, eating roasting ears and pumpkin pies, fried chicken and drinking cider, than to be a knighted German warrior on a Belgian field of gore with a bullet in my breast and but little food in my stomach; I would rather be a Hawkeye milking my bossy than a Russian on the double quick retreat, fearing bullets in my back. I would rather dig potatoes in my tuber patch than be a human target for 15-inch cannon."

Mr. Sipes' head is entirely level. These are days when the humblest circumstances of life in America are preferable to glory and dismemberment in Europe.—Boston Transcript.

AT THE PACIFIST MEETING

"Remember what our untrained citizenry, our undrilled warriors, our unprepared soldiers, did at Bunker Hill!" cried the orator.

"Uthetah!" cried Binks, enthusiastically, from the rear of the hall. "They got licked!"

Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

You may jeer at the corn-fed—
You may call him a Jay,
'Cause his clothes are old styled,
Or not worn the right way;
You may scoff at the boob
Who comes in on the hay—
But what of the freckles
That you meet every day?
Togged out in extremes,
To parade the highway,
To whom nothing is new
And nothing is gay
Who is so Johnny-Wise
That nothing you say
Can dispel his wise look
Of affected cynic—
If one of these evils
Were taken away—
I'd pray that you leave us
The boob on the hay.

I talked to one of them yesterday—he didn't talk to me—he didn't have sense enough. He had an expression like a cigar Indian and a tired look that made me sleepy. He came from and the worst is that he proposes to stay here. I think he had a little change, though I KNOW he had no brains.

His clothes were stylish—and more too. How I would pity a woman that was married to an R like that—but a woman wouldn't marry him—yes, she would, too—women marry all sorts of fool things like that and have happily never afterward. There's no accounting for some women's fancies, anyhow. I think they are all about right and can see various reasons why the ladies like me—but I'll be—well, I can't understand why they like to "entertain" like my dear sister of yesterday.

"I saw him yesterday looting in the rear seat of an auto. I don't wish him much harm, but I hope some real estate man will sting him—not that real estate men are given to stinging—but there is such a good chance once in a while—not to sell houses and lots—but to get change from idiots."

Well, if people want to do freak things I guess it's their privilege. Whose business is it, anyway?

There are plenty of women too, who dress like freaks. Their clothes cost enough, though they don't know how to hang 'em on, or they try to dress in the extreme of style—anyway, they make themselves conspicuous, and that is not a nice thing for a lady to do.

Forecast—Don't like to see him whipped—though can't see any reason beyond a personal one, a case of personal hatred, why he should be offering battle at Agua Prieta. He will probably have crossed into the U. S. line before this gets into print, if not he will today or tomorrow.

That will spell peace for Mexico and vaudeville for Villa—movie vaudeville, of course, and plenty of easy money.

FROM BEER TO MILK

The business men of the state of Washington are setting a good example to other communities in adjusting their affairs to meet new conditions. Instead of announcing that they have been "ruined" by prohibition, they are cheerfully insisting that they have too good a state to be damaged seriously by closing the saloons, and that times are bound to improve. In the matter of the direct losses connected with the closing of the breweries, they are seeking to minimize these by transforming the plants into cold storage houses and creameries.

One brewery concern has imported a large herd of blooded cows and distributed them among the farmers, who are allowed to pay for them in small installments out of their cream checks. In the course of a few years even the officers of this brewing concern must realize the vast difference between a business that fattens the land and feeds babies and one that makes the life out of legitimate industry to weaken manhood and destroy both wealth and happiness.—From the Nebraska State Journal.

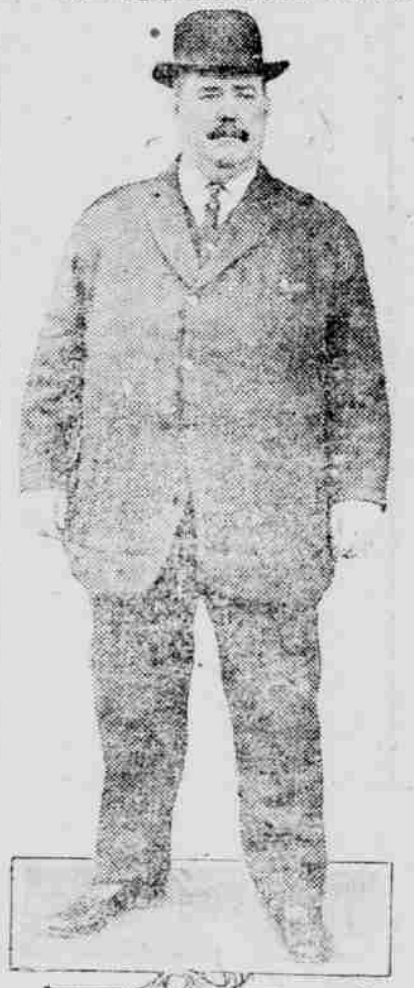
MAY OFFICIATE AT THE WILSON-GALT WEDDING CEREMONY



Rev. C. Ernest Smith.

The Rev. C. Ernest Smith is the rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal church of Washington, of which Mrs. Norman Galt, the president's fiancée is a member, and it is considered likely that he will be the clergyman who will officiate at the nuptials.

HUNTS HIGHER-UPS IN HUGE BOMB PLOT



William J. Flynn.

William J. Flynn, chief of the U. S. secret service, is directing almost his entire attention these days to the huge German bomb plot, whose object was the destruction of munition ships leaving American ports. Robert Fay, confessed leader of the plot, and four others are under indictment, but Flynn hopes to get the men higher up who furnished the plotters with funds and brains.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. WOOD

Last Rites Over Body of Postmaster C. B. Wood to Be Held at 2 This Afternoon from Presbyterian Church.

The funeral of the late C. B. Wood, postmaster of Phoenix, who met a tragic death last Sunday evening when his ranch house burned, will be held this afternoon from the Presbyterian church, at 2:00 o'clock.

In the absence of the regular pastor, Rev. Henry M. Campbell, the services will be conducted by Dean Wm. Scarlett of the Episcopal church. The last rites will be attended by the local lodge of the Elks, and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

Acting on advice received from the first assistant postmaster general at Washington, Acting Postmaster O. H. Stewart, has announced that the Phoenix postoffice will be closed between the hours of 1:30 and 2:30, in order that all employees of the local office may be present at the funeral and pay their last respects to the deceased.

Interment will be made in the Greenwood cemetery.

DEATH CLAIMED SON OF R. L. BALKE LAST NIGHT

Otto Balke, eighteen-year-old son of R. L. Balke, died shortly after midnight at the family home in Phoenix, following an illness of several months' duration. For some time past the young man, who was one of the most promising youths of this city, had been attending the San Rafael Military Academy, but as his health was not the best, he recently returned to Arizona and spent some time at Prescott. Not being benefited by the change, he returned to his home here, and it was while under his father's roof that he was called to the great beyond.

He was a young man who had the happy faculty of cultivating the friendship of all those with whom he associated, and from this circle of friends his loss will be most keenly felt. The sorrowing father will have the profound sympathy of all of his son's former companions and friends. Otto was a Phoenix boy, having been born here and spent most of his boyhood here. The fact that he was an only child makes all the more poignant the grief of his father.

No funeral arrangements have been made, but an announcement of the date and place will be made public later.

Holman (at club reception)—Say, who is that man over there? He's been standing around with his hands in his pockets all evening and not a soul has noticed him.

Dolson—I guess he must be a guest of the club.—Puck.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.

Where the People May Have Hearing

A STATEMENT OF THANKS

To the Editor of The Republican:
On behalf of the Arizona Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, I wish to extend to you the resolution of thanks that was passed by our conference for the favors shown us in printing the reports of meetings and giving publicity to our work. We wish you continued success and prosperity.
Very sincerely yours,
J. ERNEST BOND,
President.

LORD CRICHTON KILLED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
SANTA BARBARA, Nov. 2.—Lord C. J. M. Crichton, recently reported missing in the European war, was killed in action at Hill 76, according to a cablegram received here by Frank H. Green from Lord Crichton's solicitor in England. Lord Crichton was serving as major with the Tenth Gordons. Lord Crichton, who was 35 years old, came with his family of wife and three children to California the winter of 1911, purchased the show place at Altadena, which is named "White Friars." He later became interested here and at the time of his death was the largest stockholder in the extensive Ellwood ranch near this city.

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Important Announcement

Entire collection of Evening Dresses, Evening Coats, Street and Afternoon Dresses shown at the Fashion Show last evening on sale today at 25% and 33 1-3% discount.



Trust Company Service—No. 3 The Advantages of Trust Companies

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